

Literature Cited

- HUGHES, G. F. 1934. Two chalcid parasites of the goldenrod gall-fly, *Eurosta solidaginis* (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea; Diptera: Trypetidae, et al.). Ent. News **45**: 119-122.
- JOHANSEN, O. A. 1910. Notes for 1910. Maine Agric. Expt. Sta. Bull. **187**: 9.
- MILLER, W. E. 1959. Natural history notes on the goldenrod ball gall fly, *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch), and on its parasites, *Eurytoma obtusiventris* Gahan and *E. gigantea* Walsh. J. Tenn. Acad. Sci. **34**: 246-251.
- MILNE, L. J. 1940. Autecology of the goldenrod gall fly. Ecology **21**: 101-105.
- SNEDECOR, G. W. 1956. (Fifth Edition). Statistical methods applied to experiments in agriculture and biology. Ames, Ia., Iowa St. Univ. Press, xiii + 534 pp.
- UHLER, L. D. 1951. Biology and ecology of the goldenrod gall fly, *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch). Cornell Univ. Expt. Sta. Mem. **300**: 1-51.
- . 1961. Mortality of the goldenrod gall fly, *Eurosta solidaginis*, in the vicinity of Ithaca, New York. Ecology **42**: 215-216.

BOOK REVIEW

Mosquito ecology: Field sampling methods. M. W. Service. 583 pp. Hallstead Press—John Wiley & Sons, New York-Toronto. \$75.00. 1976.

Mosquitoes are among the most important vectors of disease agents. Therefore information on mosquito ecology is of considerable public health importance. The author of this impressive volume assembled in eleven chapters detailed information on various species of adult mosquitoes as well as of their eggs and larvae. The chapters dealing with the marking, release, and recapture of mosquitoes, as well as the estimation of total insect populations, described in detail, as well as the dispersal, longevity, and calculation of reproductive potential will be among the topics of special interest to those studying mosquito population dynamics. Numerous diagrams and illustrations of trays, traps, and aspirators have been included. Sampling the egg, larval, and adult population, the trapping of adults with non-attractants, with animal-baited, carbon dioxide, and sound traps, sampling of adult population, experimental hut techniques for evaluation of insecticides, recapture techniques, estimation of mortalities, and indices of association between species and species diversity are masterfully presented. The book is aimed at field workers as well as at population researchers and ecologists. Its clarity and good quality of illustrations will be welcomed by all readers. The indexing is adequate.

The book is highly recommended for teachers, students, and for college and experimental station libraries, as well as for individuals—if they can afford it.

KARL MARAMOROSCH
Waksman Institute of Microbiology
Rutgers—The State University